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Department of Health
and Social Security
June 1961
Reprinted 1971

Welsh Office

HMSO 14p net

CI/SfB
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HOSPITAL BUILDING NOTE

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND MEDICAL ILLUSTRATION

19

MARU
THE POLYTECHNIC
OF NORTH LONDON

Department of Health and Social Security: London

Welsh Office: Cardiff

Hospital Building Note Number 19

Department of Medical Photography and Medical Illustration

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Amendments and additions to text are indicated by a vertical line and deletions by an omission mark '>'

An addendum to Appendix E of Hospital Building Note No. 2, *The Cost of Hospital Buildings*, which sets out cost recommendations for the Department of Medical Photography and Medical Illustration is supplied with this Building Note.

I. Scope

This Building Note gives guidance on the design of a Medical Photography and Medical Illustration Department for general hospitals, including Teaching Hospitals.

A photographic department will normally be required for a hospital or group of hospitals of over 800 beds. In small hospitals, where there are important specialist units, a department may occasionally be justified. The need for a medical photography department may be greater in some hospitals than in others—e.g. where there are units specialising in burns, plastic surgery, dermatology and orthopaedics. Teaching hospitals and some hospitals with special units may require more "additional accommodation".

II. General considerations

Photography and illustration are used in medicine as a means of permanently recording the condition of the patient at the time of examination, and as an objective check on subsequent progress and response to treatment. This method of recording is often more precise and valuable than a verbal description. It may be employed as an aid to diagnosis, for record purposes, for teaching and for research.

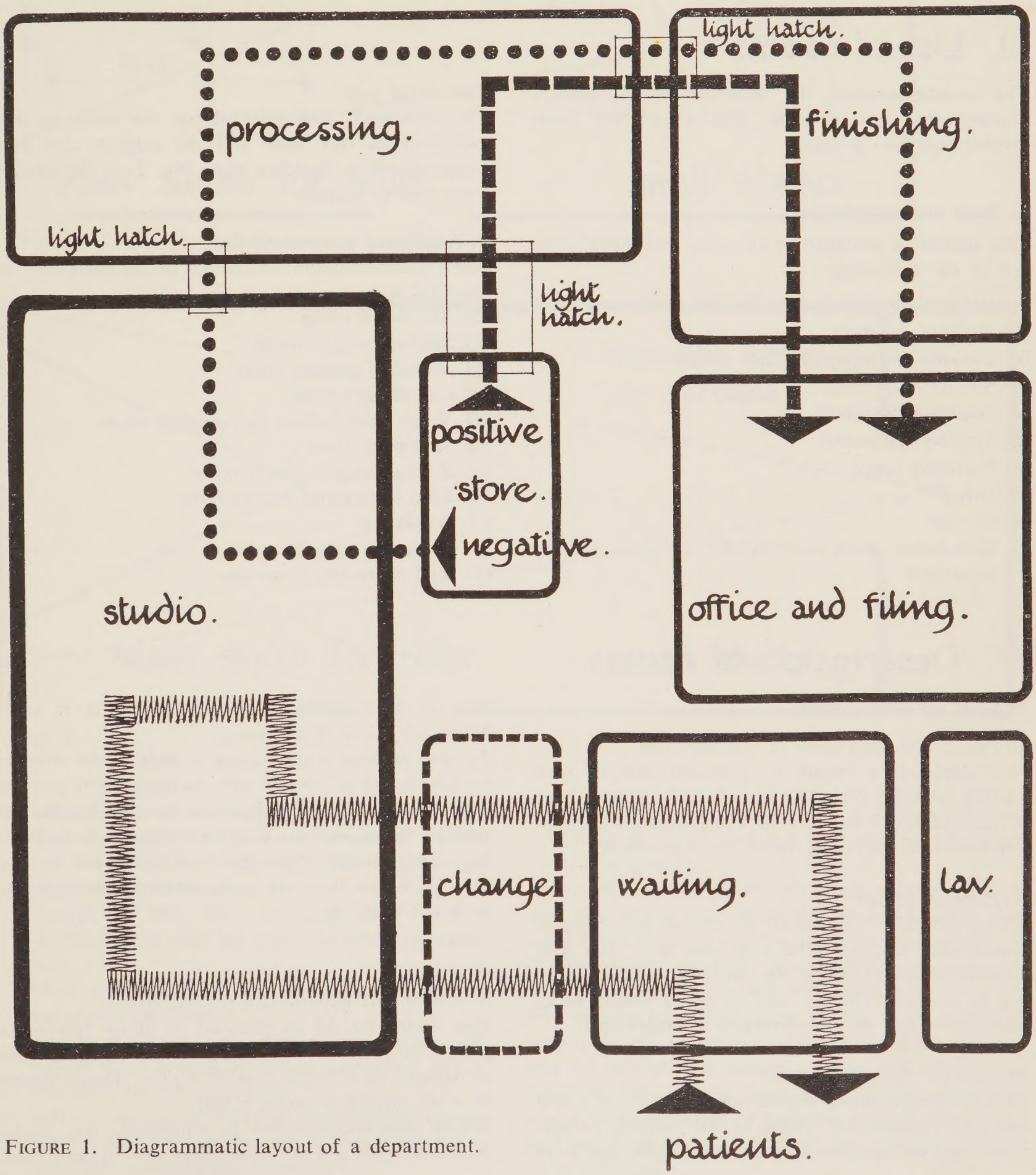

FIGURE 1. Diagrammatic layout of a department.

Photographic techniques are changing rapidly, and the advent of colour photography, as well as stereo-photography and 16 millimetre cine-photography for medical work, should be considered in the layout of departments. For example, studios are designed and equipped for the installation of cinematograph apparatus—e.g. for recording a patient's gait. Dark-rooms for colour processing may be necessary.

Normally, photographs will be taken in the studio, but sometimes they will be taken elsewhere in the hospital. It may often be necessary to photograph the patient on a couch or trolley. Detailed "close-ups" will be required.

Departments may require a studio set aside for one or more medical illustrators, and such rooms should be planned with the photographic studio.

Projection rooms for films and slides, and lecture rooms, do not normally form part of the photographic department, but where practicable, such rooms should be planned reasonably near to the unit. Projection for small numbers of viewers may, however, take place within the unit—e.g. in the studio.

Usually the number of out-patients photographed greatly exceeds that of in-patients and it is therefore convenient to site the photographic unit near to the out-patients' department. It should also be conveniently situated for in-patients coming from the wards.

Ceiling heights of 8 ft. should suffice except where otherwise stated.

Figure 1 illustrates diagrammatically the layout of a typical department.

III. List of rooms

The accommodation for departments of medical photography and medical illustration has been divided into two groups.

A. Basic accommodation

This should be provided in all cases and should consist of the following:

(*a*) Patients' waiting space or waiting room
(*b*) Patients' lavatory
(*c*) Patients' changing cubicles
(*d*) Studio
(*e*) Negative darkroom
(*f*) Positive darkroom
(*g*) Finishing room
(*h*) Office
(*i*) Storage
(*j*) Circulation space necessary for the above accommodation

Functional unit
The functional unit selected for the basic accommodation in this note and the related cost note (Appendix E to Building Note No. 2) is the department (see I. Scope).

B. Additional accommodation
Some accommodation additional to the basic may be required, e.g.:
(*a*) Additional office
(*b*) Medical artists' room
(*c*) Chemical mixing room
(*d*) Colour darkroom
(*e*) X-ray reproduction and copying room
(*f*) Specimen room
(*g*) Retinal fundus camera room
(*h*) Film editing and display room
(*i*) Workshop
(*j*) Photomicrography room
(*k*) Staff room and lavatories

IV. Description of rooms

A. Basic accommodation

(*a*) *Patients' waiting space or waiting room*
Each department should be provided with its own waiting facilities for patients. A well lighted space > is required for about four or five patients waiting at any one time, including room for wheelchairs.

(*b*) *Patients' lavatory*
Where possible, this should be shared with another department nearby, otherwise one w.c. and one lavatory basin adjoining the patients' waiting space will be needed. The w.c. and its doors should be of adequate width to accommodate a wheelchair.

(*c*) *Patients' changing cubicles*
Two dressing cubicles should normally suffice, and a desirable arrangement might be for patients to pass from the waiting space to the photographic studio by way of the cubicles, in the same way as in some diagnostic x-ray departments.
To save patients from having to wait in the cubicles for any length of time, it may be desirable to provide a small sub-waiting bay between the cubicles and the studio. Some patients require assistance in undressing. The security of patients' belongings left in their cubicles whilst they are being photographed should be borne in mind.

(*d*) *Studio*
It is here that patients are photographed.
The studio should be planned to allow full-length photographs of patients to be taken, and photographs of patients on a couch, bed or trolley. Doors should be wide enough to admit a bed.
Where cine-photography is employed, the studio should be planned to allow large sets to be filmed,

and the recording of the gait of patients walking towards, away from, or parallel to, the camera.

Figures 2 and 3 indicate ways in which sufficient space for taking cine-photographs might be made available. The use of screens or partitions to form smaller working spaces is frequently of great assistance in permitting several photographers to deal with a number of patients, specimens or instruments simultaneously.

Such screens or partitions might be of the sliding and folding type, either running on tracks, or completely demountable and preferably soundproof.

Provision should be made for ceiling supports for lighting battens, heavy camera equipment, etc.

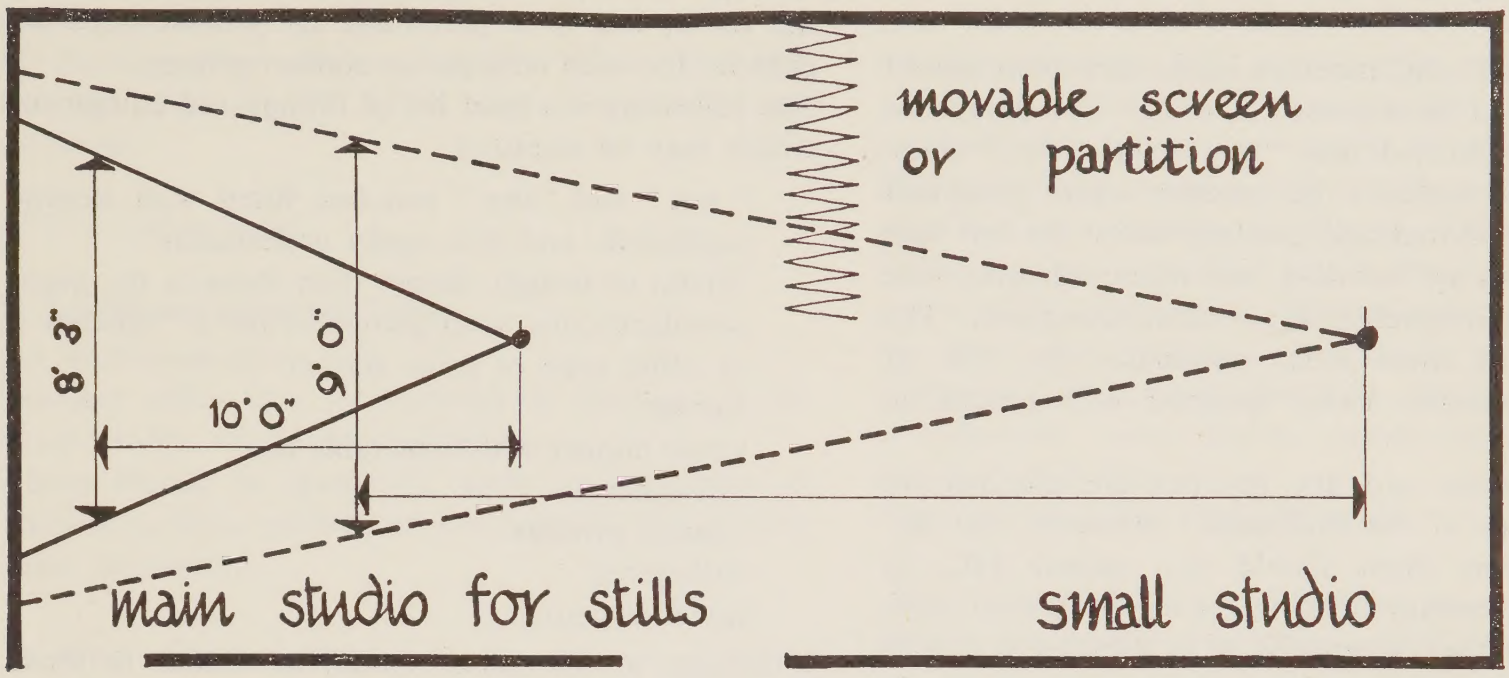

FIGURE 2.

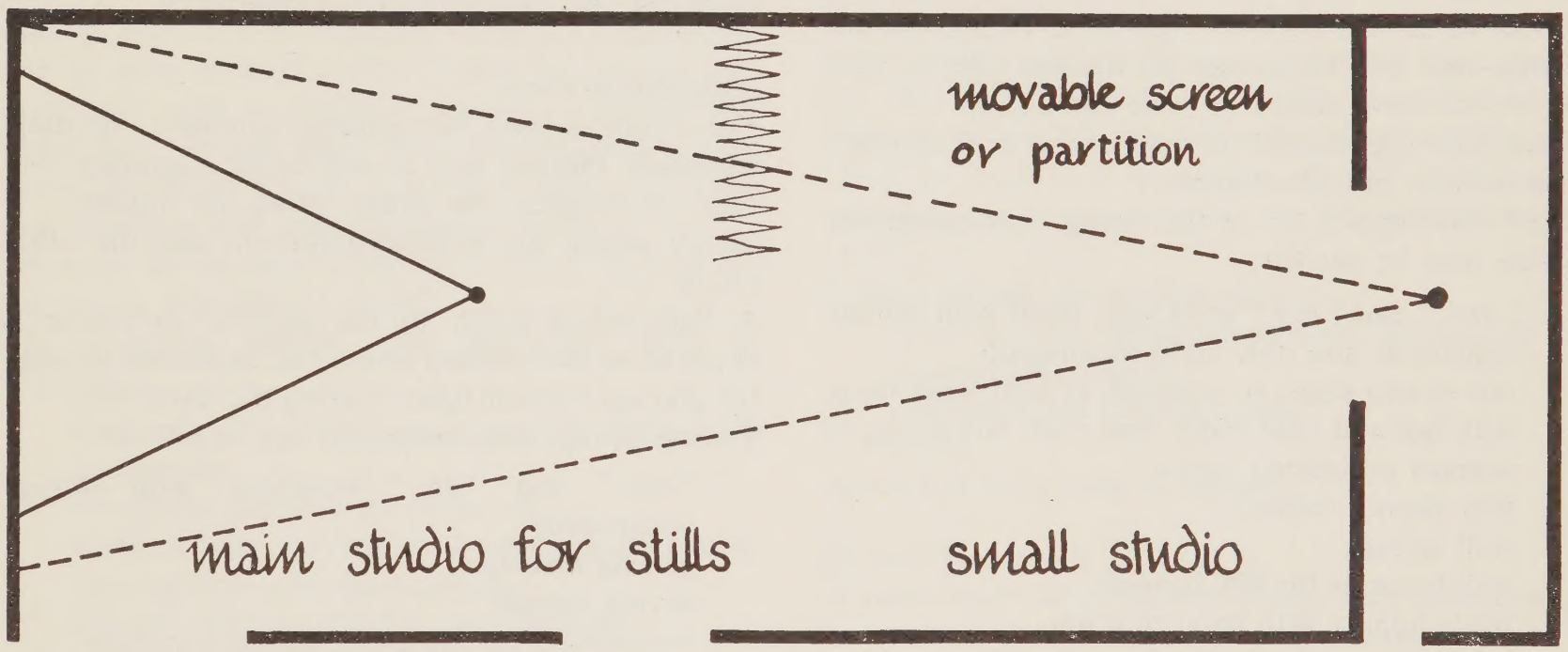

FIGURE 3.

The following are usually required in the studio:

- worktop of hardwood, lino or laminated plastic, not less that 7 ft. long, and fitted with storage cupboards underneath
- storage for clean linen, dressings, etc.
- lavatory basin with hot and cold elbow-operated taps
- black and white and coloured roller screens, for use as backgrounds
- mobile tripod(s) for camera(s), together with mobile flood lamps, if ceiling suspension is not provided for the foregoing
- safe for storage of valuable photographic equipment, couch, one or two chairs, stool and sand-bags (for holding patient steady)
- space will be required for a trolley carrying clean dressings and a trolley carrying dressings for disposal.

The studio should preferably have natural lighting and ventilation, and there should be facilities for completely blacking out the room when required. It is essential that the floor should not be patterned. A ceiling height of 10 ft. will be required.

For making cine-films, there should be a length of approximately 10 metres (33 ft.) between the camera and the background screen. Where it is required to adapt the studio floor space for cine work, an opening, a movable screen or partition between the studio and adjoining room will allow the necessary length to be obtained.

(e) Negative darkroom

This is where films are developed to produce black and white negatives, and it should adjoin the studio to permit rapid unloading and reloading of cameras or cassettes.

It should be entered by way of a light lock or "maze", or a light-tight locking door. Whenever a single locked door is used provision must be made for unlocking it from the outside in case of emergency.

The equipment and materials in the darkroom should be arranged in the sequence of work. The darkroom should be separated into "dry" and "wet" sides. The dry side includes the benches where sensitised materials are stored and handled, whilst the wet side is where sinks are installed, and where all processing operations and handling of solutions take place. The separation of these areas eliminates the risk of sensitised materials being splashed with processing liquids.

Normally, sinks and dry benches are planned on opposite sides of the darkroom. However, the distance between them should not exceed 4 ft., to obviate unnecessary walking for the darkroom staff. In this case the entrance(s) to a darkroom should preferably be at the end, to retain the maximum length of working surfaces.

Laminated plastic or other impervious material should be carried up to a height of at least 1 ft. 6 ins. above sinks and bench tops on the wet side, in view of the corrosive nature of some chemicals.

Floor finishings should be impervious, acid resistant and smooth, but not slippery.

The following is a list of the fittings and equipment which may be needed:

- "wet" and "dry" worktops, fitted with storage cupboards and dish racks underneath
- one or two sinks, or a trough at least 9 ins. deep, with hot and cold water taps over, and fitting to support processing tanks
- film drying cabinet
- wall storage
- wall brackets for film hangers
- waste hopper with removable bin
- safelights
- towel dispenser
- small light-trapped hatch for passing exposed films through from the studio.

Where floor channels, used for sink wastes and the swilling down of floors, pass through walls or partitions, precautions against the penetration of light should be taken.

(f) Positive darkroom

This is where positive prints and enlargements will be made after films have been processed in the negative darkroom. It should be near the negative darkroom and easily accessible from it.

The requirements for light locks, lighting, ventilation, etc., are similar to those of the negative darkroom, but the floor area will need to be greater, to enable several contact printers and enlargers to be used at the same time.

Printing papers, lantern slides and so forth can be stored here, and drawers for some of these materials should be provided in the immediate vicinity of each enlarger.

There are several ways in which the benches and apparatus in this room can be arranged—e.g. processing units either along the wall or in the centre of the room, but it is preferable to provide separate cubicles for each enlarger or contact printer.

The following is a brief list of fittings and equipment which may be required:

- "wet" and "dry" benches, fitted with storage cupboards and dish racks underneath
- sink(s) or trough, deeper than those in the negative darkroom, with provision for a "cascade" or other type of print washer
- storage
- waste hopper with removable bin
- safelights
- contact printers
- enlarger(s)
- towel dispenser.

Finishings in this room should be similar to those recommended in the negative darkroom.

A ceiling height of 10 ft. 0 ins. will be required to allow for the extension of the enlarger(s).

(g) Finishing room

This room is used for glazing, trimming, spotting, mounting, binding, etc., as well as for recording relevant information on slides, prints or mounts. It should adjoin the positive darkroom and the office (A(1)).

A light-locked hatch to the positive darkroom is required so that washed prints can be passed through for glazing without light entering the darkroom.

Typical fittings and equipment are as follows:

- "wet" and "dry" worktops, with storage underneath
- glazing machine
- drying cabinet
- mounting press and guillotine (on worktop)
- sink and drainer with hot and cold taps
- waste hopper with removable bin.

Impervious floor and wall finishings are recommended in this room.

(h) Office

This is required for the reception of patients, interviews with visitors, representatives, etc., and for work by the head of the department on photographs and documents. It should be planned immediately adjoining the patients' waiting space.

The following are required:

- desk and two or three chairs, filing cabinets for storage of photographs, films and records, small worktop for experimental work, and wallboard for displaying photographs and viewing frame.

The office should preferably have natural lighting.

(*i*) *Storage*

> (1) Cool and dry storage accommodation should be provided. Space will be required for a refrigerator for storage of infra red and colour materials. The stores should be fitted for reserve supplies of film, printing paper, mounting materials and spare equipment. Chemicals should always be separately stored. Day to day supplies of photographic materials should be stored in the darkrooms, unless a chemical mixing room is provided (see B(*c*)).

(2) Storage space will be needed for clean linen and for the disposal of soiled and used linen and dressings.

(*j*) *Circulation space*

B. Additional accommodation

(*a*) *Additional office*

Another office may be required in addition to the room (A(*h*)) and planned with it.

There should be space for desks and storage for stationery, filing cabinets and storage for records and other documents.

(*b*) *Medical artists' room*

Drawings are frequently employed as a method of medical illustration in addition to photography, and may be regarded as complementary to the latter. It may be necessary to make provision for a studio for one or more medical artists. Good natural lighting, preferably with a northerly aspect, is particularly important. At the same time, the medical artists' room should be directly associated with, and have easy access to and from the studio (A(*d*)).

Drawing boards may either be arranged on a worktop or on independent stands.

The following fittings and equipment may be required:

worktop, with drawers or cupboards underneath at intervals
storage for drawing materials, etc.
wallboard for viewing illustrations, and possibly viewing frames for photographs
sink and drainer, with hot and cold taps
towel dispenser
drawing tables with stools, chairs, etc.
dry mounter for the preparation of exhibits.

A minimum of 200 sq. ft. would be needed.

(*c*) *Chemical mixing room and store*

A small room for mixing the various solutions required in processing may be necessary. Generally this room is only required where made-up chemical solutions cannot be supplied by the main dispensary of the hospital. It should have adequate storage with a small sink with hot and cold taps at a suitable height for filling Winchester bottles, a drainer, a worktop and a towel dispenser.

A poison cupboard should also be provided. It should be planned adjacent to the negative and positive darkrooms, but precautions against chemical contamination are necessary here.

Finishings should be similar to those in darkrooms. About 80 sq. ft. will be needed.

(*d*) *Colour darkroom*

The processing of colour film is more complex than that of ordinary negative material. Up to an hour may be needed to mix the solutions and prepare for the processing generally, and rather more than an hour to carry out the processing. It is necessary to pass films through a large number of solutions requiring relatively high temperatures, which must be accurately controlled. Where a colour darkroom is provided, the refrigerator should be placed here.

The equipment needed will be the same as that described for a negative darkroom, with the addition of temperature-controlled processing tanks. Except where a large volume of colour processing and printing takes place, it may be advisable to take advantage of the postal facilities offered by the large firms of photographic manufacturers rather than to provide a colour darkroom.

The area needed is about 80 sq. ft.

(*e*) *X-ray reproduction and copying room*

Reproduction of radiographs, as well as other forms of photographic copying, is frequently required. Where not much work of this type is demanded, part of the studio might be employed for this purpose.

If a sufficient quantity of work is required, a separate room is often advantageous, as apparatus for copying can then be left in position without being disturbed. This room should be planned near the darkroom (A(*e*)) so that the same facilities can be used, but if necessary another darkroom may be provided as at (A(*e*)).

Typical fittings and equipment are:

worktop with storage cupboards underneath
stand(s) for cameras
wallboard and viewing frames
stools.

About 150 sq. ft. may be needed.

(*f*) *Specimen room*

A room near the darkroom (A(*e*)) may occasionally be required for photographing specimens.

The size of this room and the fittings and equipment needed are the same as those recommended for the x-ray reproduction and copying room and may be combined with it.

(*g*) *Retinal fundus camera room*

Occasionally a room of about 50 sq. ft. may be required for photographing the retinal fundus of a patient's eye. This room, or cubicle, should be capable of being completely blacked out when in use, but should be properly ventilated. The only equipment normally to be housed would be:

stand for camera (or ceiling support)
special lighting equipment
chairs for patient and photographer.

(*h*) *Film editing and display room*

In large departments where a considerable amount of

cinematograph work takes place, a separate room for film animation and editing may be required. In addition, this room may also be used for displaying photographs. Provision may be required for magnetic sound commentary recording. This can be achieved by fitting a glazed panel in one wall so that the projector can be operated from an adjoining room.

Typical fittings and equipment are:

- stand for 16 millimetre projector and for slow-motion projector
- re-wind bench, with storage under. This bench would accommodate a film-splicer and animated viewer
- wallboard and viewing frames
- waste-hopper with removable bin
- film bins
- film " horse "
- film racks
- storage for spools of cine film
- (see (V) Engineering Services).

About 200 sq. ft. may be needed.

(*i*) *Workshop*
A small workshop of about 120 sq. ft. may be required. This should be provided with work-bench, storage, sink and towel dispenser. The room could also be used as an experimental laboratory.

(*j*) *Photomicrography room*
Photomicrography may be carried out in the studio, but a room of about 80 sq. ft. could be needed. It is preferable that it should be planned with the dark-room (A(*e*)).

(*k*) *Staff room and lavatories*
A separate staff rest room of not less than 100 sq. ft. may be required where facilities for staff cannot be shared with another hospital department.

V. Engineering services

Engineering services should be designed and installed to ensure ease of maintenance and the minimum interruption of services and disturbance to the working of the hospital while repairs are being carried out.

The need for meters for departmental costing purposes should be considered where these can be installed conveniently and inexpensively.

Mechanical services

Heating and ventilation
The department is usually heated from the general hospital central heating system. Mechanical extract ventilation will be necessary for rooms which are darkened for long periods.

The following recommended heating design temperatures and ventilation rates, based on an outside temperature of 30° F., have been found to be satisfactory; where, however, the department is so located that a mechanical ventilating system becomes necessary, the ventilation rates would require special consideration:

Accommodation	*Design temperature*	*Air changes per hour*
Patients' changing cubicles ...	70° F.	2
Studio	70° F.	1
Darkrooms	68° F.	3
Finishing room	65° F.	3
Waiting rooms and areas ...	65° F.	2
Stores	50° F.	½
Corridors	60° F.	2

Heating
The above conditions are usually met quite adequately by the conventional hot water radiator heating system, which generally has low installation and maintenance costs. Radiators should normally be placed below windows and against exposed walls to counteract cold air currents with clear space beneath to facilitate floor cleaning. Care must be taken in their placing with respect to benches. Darkrooms tend to become overheated and it is advantageous to fit special hand control valves to permit close regulation of the heat output from the radiator.

Ceiling heating systems should conform to the recommendations of the Medical Research Council's Environment Research Unit which may be found in the " Guide to Current Practice " of the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

It is desirable to provide for heating certain accommodation such as patients' changing areas and the studios to prevent the temperature falling below a prescribed limit on cold summer days. If this cannot conveniently be done by the normal heating system, permanently installed thermostatically controlled low temperature type electric heaters would provide a suitable alternative. It is preferable that electric heaters are installed at high level with an indicating light to show when they are in use.

Ventilation
Natural ventilation will normally suffice, except in the case of darkrooms, when the department is at ground floor level or above. Particular care should be given to the type of opening window selected. Top opening windows at high level should be provided with a " minimum setting " notch or other adjustment to allow air infiltration without draught to lightly clad patients. In ceiling heated rooms the incoming air should not be directed at the ceiling. Internal rooms and internal lavatories must be adequately ventilated. Systems using natural ventilation have been developed which in favourable circumstances may be considered as alternatives to systems using extract fans.

Darkrooms should have opening windows to enable them to be aired and also be provided with mechanical extract fans to discharge processing smells to the outside.

Suitable cross ventilation is usually best obtained by placing light-proof inlet louvres at low level on

one side and having the extract fan(s) at high level on the opposite side. The extract fan(s), which may be a two-speed type and must always have suitable cowl protection from the weather should be located to avoid back pressure from the wind. The cowl should also incorporate suitable light-proof protection.

Rooms having drying cabinets should be well ventilated, either naturally by windows having high level openings, or by mechanical extract fans.

Hot and cold water services

These are normally provided from the main services of the hospital to serve lavatory basins, sinks and darkroom requirements. In some cases it may be more economic to have independent gas or electric water heaters for the hot water supplies. Normal pillar taps should be fitted except where otherwise stated.

Particular care must be taken to ensure that the cold water supply to the darkroom is clean. It is usually necessary to provide a filter for the removal of scale, rust, etc. The cold water supply piping should be so placed as to ensure that the water temperature does not exceed 68° F. Usually two cold water and one hot water taps are required for darkroom sinks.

Fire alarms and fire-fighting equipment

Information on fire alarms and extinguishers is given in B.S. Codes of Practice and in H.M.(56)36 on Hospital Fire Precautions.

Advice on the fire-fighting installation proposed should be sought from the local fire authority.

Electrical installation

General. The electrical installation will include wiring and equipment for general and special lighting, socket outlets, heating, ventilating, telephones, clocks and staff location system.

Supply and distribution

Generally, the electrical supply will be provided by a sub-main circuit from the main intake and distribution centre.

Local distribution boards should be placed to reduce the length of circuit wiring and housed in ventilated spaces preferably accessible from corridors; they should be easily accessible and fitted with locks where necessary. HRC fuses are recommended and spare ways and fuses should be provided.

Lighting. General lighting should follow standard modern practice. Recommended average values of illumination (3 ft. above floor level) are as follows:

Accommodation	*Average Lumens/sq. ft.*
Studio, finishing room, offices	15
Darkrooms (white lighting)	5
Staff room	10
Changing space, waiting space	7
Corridors	7*

*The standard given is required at floor level. This may be increased where adjacent intensities are high.

Film store lighting and the lighting in dressing cubicles may be controlled by door-operated switches.

Studio lighting. Normal lighting in the studio is required for general use. Wall or ceiling-mounted flood-lights should be provided in addition to the portable flood-lights operated from wall socket outlets.

Fluorescent lighting having suitable colour rendering may be used in conjunction with the fixed white screen or for internal rooms where continuous all-day lighting is required.

Flash-lighting equipment is usually portable and operated from a convenient socket outlet.

Darkroom lighting

Normal white lighting and safe lighting is needed. Both circuits may be controlled by a cord-operated master on/off switch positioned near the door with a cord-operated change-over switch to give either normal or safe lighting. Fluorescent lighting is not suitable for this purpose.

A convenient arrangement is for the cord of the change-over switch to run horizontally, above head height, across the room. Alternatively, the safe and normal lighting may be separately switched by wall-mounted switches fixed at different heights, e.g. at 4 ft. 6 ins. and 6 ft. respectively, to safeguard against the inadvertent switching of the normal lighting.

Another door- or drawer-hopper operated master switch will be required where a drawer or cupboard is provided for cassette loading.

Light-lock lobbies should be fitted with indicating lights operated from door switches. Where there is no light lock at the entrance to the darkroom, indicating lamps arranged in parallel with the safelights should be provided over the outside of each door giving access to the darkroom.

The number and position of safelights will depend on the size of the darkroom, but at least one fitting should be wall-mounted to facilitate the viewing of films. A white light should be carefully positioned above the working bench to ensure good local lighting; it may be pendant or wall-mounted adjustable type. Switches for lights near sink units should be cord-operated.

Socket outlets

Sufficient general purpose 13 amp. universal shuttered outlets (B.S.1363) on ring circuits should be provided to allow all appliances which are likely to be used at one time to be connected to a separate outlet. Preferably socket outlets should incorporate switches.

Other types of sockets should only be provided where there are special reasons. Attention is drawn to the importance of minimising exposed earthed metal-work within reach of patients, and to the effective earthing of all electro-medical apparatus which contains equipment operating at mains potential.

Special care must be taken in the positions selected for all socket outlets, particularly those in the " wet " area of the darkroom, where the outlets should be of

a material suitable to withstand the action of corrosive chemicals.

The following socket outlet distribution is suggested.

Studio	Eight twin outlets
Dark rooms ..	Two twin outlets plus one single outlet, also outlet for extract fan(s)
Finishing room ..	Three twin outlets in addition to outlets for drying cabinet, glazing machine and extract fan
X-ray copying room	Two twin outlets
Office, staff-room, medical artists' room, chemical mixing room	One twin outlet
Store	One single outlet for the refrigerator
Corridors, waiting space	As necessary for convenient use of domestic appliances having flexible lead, assumed to be 30 ft. long.

Socket outlets to be used with non-luminous heating appliances, e.g. small steriliser, should be equipped with a neon-type indicating lamp.

Telephones and call system

Telephones from the hospital system should be provided in the offices.

Buzzer warning systems for calling patients and porters are generally unnecessary, but a bell push and bell may be required at the reception.

Electric clocks

A clock should be provided for general use.

Staff location system

The hospital staff location system should be extended to this department.

APPENDIX

Recommended minimum areas for rooms in basic accommodation

Description of rooms	*Sq. ft.*
(*a*) Patients' waiting space or waiting room	100
(*b*) Patients' lavatory	50
(*c*) Patients' changing cubicles	15 each
(*d*) Studio	400
(*e*) Negative darkroom	80
(*f*) Positive darkroom	150
(*g*) Finishing room	170
(*h*) Office	120
(*i*) Storage	60

Hospital Building Note No. 2. **Appendix E**

Department of Medical Photography and Medical Illustration

Hospital Building Note No. 19

The scales of accommodation and cost recommendations are applicable to general hospitals and teaching hospitals.

Some hospitals may require a few of the rooms listed below without requiring all the basic accommodation. These cost recommendations relate only to departments requiring at least the basic accommodation listed below. The costs of lesser accommodation will be considered individually.

A. Basic accommodation

(*a*) Patients' waiting space or waiting room
(*b*) Patients' lavatory
(*c*) Patients' changing cubicles
(*d*) Studio
(*e*) Negative darkroom
(*f*) Positive darkroom
(*g*) Finishing room
(*h*) Office
(*i*) Storage
(*j*) Circulation space—necessary for the above accommodation

B. Additional accommodation

(*a*) Secretary's office
(*b*) Medical artists' room
(*c*) Chemical mixing room
(*d*) Colour darkroom
(*e*) X-ray reproduction and copying room
(*f*) Specimen room
(*g*) Retinal fundus camera room
(*h*) Film editing and display room
(*i*) Workshop
(*j*) Photomicrography room
(*k*) Staff room and lavatories

Circulation space. For the purpose of the provisional cost limit the area occupied by internal circulation space and internal partitions represents, on average, an addition of 20 per cent to the net floor area of the basic and additional accommodation.

DEPARTMENTAL COST ALLOWANCE

1. Basic accommodation
Functional unit—the department
For the department—allow £8,200

2. Additional accommodation
Cost of additional accommodation—allow £5 12s. 0d. per square foot

Note: Engineering
The following engineering services are included in items 1 and 2 above and account for approximately 23 per cent of their total cost.
Space heating
Extract ventilation of darkrooms
Hot and cold water
Lighting and power from local switch and distribution boards, including lighting fittings
Extension of main hospital clock, telephone, staff-call and fire alarm systems
Darkroom safe lighting
Small refrigerator
Fire-fighting equipment
(Photographic equipment is EXCLUDED.)

Note: Cost allowances have been revised and the above figures were operative from 1st May, 1963

Department of Health and Social Security
Welsh Office

Prices in brackets include postage
Binders for both series of Notes are available price 30p (34p)
Department of Health and Social Security and Welsh Office hospital guidance publications include:
Hospital Building Notes, Design Notes, Equipment Notes, Building Bulletins and Technical Memoranda

Government publications can be purchased from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol or through booksellers

Hospital Building Notes

1	Buildings for the hospital service	out of print
2	The cost of hospital buildings	out of print
3	The district general hospital	out of print
4	Ward units (revised 1968)	27½p (32p)
5	Short stay psychiatric unit	out of print
6	Diagnostic x-ray department (revised 1968)	19p (23½p)
7	Accommodation for nursing staff	superseded by No. 24
8	Physiotherapy department	out of print
9	Occupational therapy department	out of print
10	Kitchens	12½p (15p)
11	Dining rooms	7½p (10p)
12	Out-patient department	7½p (10p)
13	Central sterile supply department	temporarily out of print
14	Training school for nurses	out of print
15	Pathology department	out of print
16	Boiler house and steam boiler plant	out of print
17	Deep plan (race track) ward units	out of print
18	Administrative department	17½p (20p)
19	Department of medical photography and medical illustration	9p (11½p)
20	Mortuary and post-mortem room	12½p (15p)
21	Maternity department	out of print
22	Accident and emergency department	30p (34½p)
23	Children's ward	12½p (15p)
24	Residential accommodation for staff	12½p (15p)
25	Laundry	25p (29½p)
26	Operating department	42½p (47p)
27	Intensive therapy unit	16p (20½p)
28	Dental department of the out-patient department	15p (17½p)
30	Accommodation for psychiatric patients	out of print
31	Psychiatric ward (type 1)	12½p (15p)
32	Psychiatric ward (type 2) and pre-discharge (hostel type) ward	25p (29½p)
33	Rehabilitation centre for psychiatric patients	11p (13½p)

Hospital Equipment Notes

1	Equipping a hospital building	6p (8½p)
4	Ward units	temporarily out of print
6	Diagnostic x-ray department	17½p (22p)
7	Accommodation for nursing staff	superseded by No. 24
8	Physiotherapy department	17½p (20p)
9	Occupational therapy department	20p (24½p)
10	Kitchens	17½p (20p)
11	Dining rooms	10p (12½p)
12	Out-patient department	25p (29½p)
14	Training school for nurses	15p (17½p)
15	Pathology department	25p (29½p)
16	Boiler house and steam boiler plant	7½p (10p)
18	Administrative department	32½p (37p)
19	Department of medical photography and medical illustration	12½p (15p)
20	Mortuary and post-mortem room	15p (17½p)
21	Maternity department	72½p (79p)
22	Accident and emergency department	30p (34½p)
23	Children's ward	17½p (22p)
24	Residential accommodation for staff	29p (33½p)
25	Laundry	temporarily out of print
31	Psychiatric ward (type 1)	12½p (15p)
32	Psychiatric ward (type 2) and pre-discharge (hostel type) ward	25p (29½p)

Printed in Wales for Her Majesty's Stationery Office
by Qualitex Printing Limited, Cardiff

Dd. 157947 K14 6/71

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Published by
Her Majesty's Stationery Office

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